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Italy's Socialists Join 3-Party Coalition in End to Latest Crisis

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 4 (NYT) — Italy's latest government crisis ended today with the formation of a center-left coalition Cabinet consisting of 15 Christian Democrats, nine Socialists and three Republicans.

The Cabinet formed by Premier-designate Francesco Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, was sworn in this morning by President Sandro Pertini. Mr. Cossiga will go before parliament after the Easter vacation on April 14. The three parties have a majority in both houses and the vote of confidence is not in doubt.

The new government will be the 39th since World War II. The Socialists, the country's third-largest party, will be represented for the first time in six years. Mr. Cossiga will succeed himself. His last government fell two weeks ago after eight months in office.

The Socialists made the relatively speedy solution of the crisis possible by joining the Christian Democrats in a coalition government that does not include the Communists and will not have their support in parliament.

Second Surprise

For Bettino Craxi, the ambitious head of the Socialist Party, this was a change of positions. He had brought down the first Cossiga government on the ground that it lacked Communist support and thus was too weak and unstable to administer the country effectively.

Mr. Craxi surprised observers a

15,000 Steelmen Strike Again in England, Wales

PORT TALBOT, Wales, April 4 (Reuters) — Nearly 1,000 strikers tried to storm a management block at the Port Talbot steelworks today but were kept away by about 100 policemen. Several windows were smashed by stones and one man was arrested.

The violence flared as 15,000 steelworkers in north England and Wales went back on strike only a day after resuming production following the three-month national steel strike. Britain's longest industrial stoppage since World War II.

[An analysis of the steel settlement is on Page 11.]

The new trouble was over whether steelmen should load trucks belonging to transport firms that had refused to support them during the strike.

Steelworkers also went back on strike at plants in Rotherham and Sheffield, northern England. There was no indication whether the strike would spread further through the national steel corporation's work force of 130,000.

Parties Are Said to Expect New Cold War

Russia Seen Behind Eurocommunist Split

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — A sharpening split in relations among European Communist parties reflects expectations that the Soviet Union is returning to cold war with the West and that Moscow is trying to reassert its dominance over the whole European Communist movement at a time of rising East-West tensions.

The interparty quarrel became public this week with the refusal of the Italian, Spanish and Yugoslav Communist parties to attend a meeting of European Communist parties here late this month. The decision to hold the Paris meeting — which is being sponsored by the French and Polish parties — could only have been taken on Moscow's instructions. While the Italian Communists are trying to maintain their independence from Moscow by forging wider alliances with other leftist parties, the French Communist Party has moved conspicuously closer to Moscow and the unyielding Soviet line.

The new hard Soviet line, according to European Socialists with close Communist contacts, reflects Moscow's preparations for a confrontation with the West and the ascendancy of military-industrial power in the Soviet Union over rival proponents of civilian economic development.

This assessment of Soviet developments was foreshadowed in a conversation between French Communist leader Georges Marchais and Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer in Rome on Jan. 5, shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr. Marchais had just returned from a trip to Cuba and was to go to Moscow soon afterward.

The Frenchmen said that the "capitalist and imperialist world" was going through a very serious crisis that would get worse, accord-

second time by settling for less important Cabinet seats than the Socialists had demanded at the outset of their negotiations with Mr. Cossiga. The Christian Democrats, who have dominated every government for the last 35 years, retain control of most key ministries, including foreign affairs and interior, in addition to the premiership. The Socialists will get the defense and foreign trade posts. The finance minister will be a Socialist, while the treasury ministry goes to the Christian Democrats.

At the start of the negotiations with Mr. Cossiga, Mr. Craxi pressed the Christian Democrats for an assurance that they meant the alliance between the two parties to last beyond the duration of the new government, and even that they would permit a Socialist to succeed Mr. Cossiga. The average lifespan of Italian postwar governments has been 10 months. Mr. Craxi is known to have long held hopes of becoming the first Socialist premier.

But the Christian Democrats have always staunchly refused to let the premiership slip from their hands. During the last government crisis, last summer, Mr. Pertini asked Mr. Craxi to try to break the deadlock and form a government. But the Christian Democrats blocked him, and the crisis dragged on for more than three months.

This time, too, the Christian Democrats balked at the suggestion that they should one day relinquish the premier's post. Mr. Craxi quietly dropped his demand for the time being.

He managed, however, to have the two junior partners in the coalition, the Socialists and the Republicans, be given more Cabinet seats than their numerical strength in parliament would warrant.

They have 12 ministers together, and the Christian Democrats 15. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Christian Democrats have 261 seats, the Socialists 62 and the Republicans 15. The figures in the Senate are comparable.

Mr. Craxi accepted an open split in his party in order to lead the Socialists into the government.

The party's left wing, headed by Guido Signorile, opposed the move at first. Party President Riccardo Lombardi resigned. And Francesco De Martino, one of the party's longtime leaders, refused a Cabinet post.

In the end, the Signorile wing agreed to go along. But its members made it clear that they regard the Socialist presence in the Cabinet as an opening to the left and a bridge to the Communists. This concept is the opposite of Mr. Craxi's; he tends to see the alliance with the Christian Democrats as a way to keep the Communists away.

This contradiction within the Socialist Party may come to haunt the Cossiga government.



Premier-designate Cossiga, right, talks to reporters after handing in his Cabinet list Friday.

Russians Use Punitive Tactics in Konar

Attacks Stiffen Afghans' Resolve

By Tyler Marshall

KASHKOT, Afghanistan, April 4 (LAT) — Each morning shortly after 7, the battle for control of the Konar Valley begins anew with the low growl of Soviet helicopter gunships as they head from bases at Jalalabad to strike targets at the north end of the valley.

Later, delta-winged MiG fighters and larger propeller-driven Antonov planes, used for reconnaissance or directing artillery, appear overhead. They are all part of the big Soviet military operation mounted against Moslem guerrillas in Afghanistan since the Russians intervened in force last December.

A variety of anti-government forces have ruled here since they drove the Afghan Army out nearly a year ago. A month ago, the Russians committed their forces in this hostile region in an attempt to restore government control. Now outmanned and outgunned, the guerrillas snipe, sabotage and ambush to resist their superior foe.

The Soviet gunships usually fly in pairs high over the valley to avoid rebel small-arms fire. Their main mission is to support Soviet ground units fighting toward the northern end of the valley. But earlier this week, they attacked two clusters of mud and clay homes on the west bank of the Konar, the villages of Chawki and Diwial.

As this correspondent watched from hills across the river, the gun-

ships flew in over the villages, dropped bombs and then laid down fire from Gatling-type guns capable of delivering 6,000 rounds a minute. Despite the intensity of the 1½-hour attack, only a faint column of smoke rose above the valley. Apparently, little in the village was combustible.

The Soviet bombardment of Chawki and Diwial apparently was in reprisal for a rebel attack launched from these villages a few days earlier against an Afghan Army unit. According to local rebel leaders, 20 Afghan troops were killed there recently when a battalion, on its way up the valley, was ambushed. Rebels from Diwial joined in the attack.

In many ways, the ambush and subsequent punitive air strike typify the struggle for control of the Konar Valley. Rebel leaders say that small villages are rarely attacked by government forces unless some rebel activity occurs first.

This strategy, similar to that used by the Americans in Vietnam, is aimed at blunting popular support for the rebels by punishing the areas where they stage attacks. So far, however, the Russians are learning one more Vietnam lesson the hard way. The Soviet attacks appear to have stiffened, rather than softened, resistance among the tough, independent-minded Afghans who live here, in large part because most of the rebels are local villagers.

For the people of the Konar, fighting outsiders is nothing new. The experience dates from Alexander the Great, whom their ancestors harassed as he marched his army up the valley 2,300 years ago.

Because the present foe has superior technology, local guerrilla leaders repeatedly demand weapons to deal with it. "Give us rockets to deal with the helicopters and we will drive the Russians out," virtually every Afghan rebel leader says.

In the dimly lit houses that dot the banks of the Konar there is little awe or fear of the Soviet military might, despite reports of large-scale killing of civilians and razing of villages. For many of these people,

feuding and fighting is part of life. And against this world superpower, the fight has become an end in itself.

"If we are killed, it is *shahed* [martyrdom], and if we succeed and live, we are *ghazi* [one who fights invaders]," said a former shopkeeper, 30, who left his business six months ago to join a Konar-based rebel group.

52 Rifles

According to a village elder, the people of Kashkot banded together recently with some of five nearby villages to form a fighting unit of several hundred men. However, the group could muster only 52 rifles, and one machine gun with 150

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gypsies Recall Dachau Losses, Cite New Abuse

DACHAU, West Germany, April 4 (UPI) — German Gypsy survivors of the Nazi gas chambers began a hunger strike today in the former concentration camp here to dramatize Gypsy charges of official maltreatment.

Romani Rose, spokesman of the 30,000-member German Gypsy community, who lost 13 members of his family in Nazi death camps, said that the strikers sought an end to discrimination and financial compensation for Nazi persecution.

Mr. Rose told a Good Friday interfaith service held with Christian and Jewish representatives that "the authorities should consider our demands soon to prevent that anyone dies again at Dachau."

Mr. Rose said that he and the other 11 hunger strikers wanted Nazi police files on Gypsies destroyed. He said that the files, written along the lines of Nazi race philosophy, were still used by West German officials.

Carter Rejects Issuing New Response to Iran

Threat of Sanctions Raised Again

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT) — The United States told Iran yesterday that its position had already been clearly stated and warned Iranian authorities that they faced new economic and political sanctions if they failed to take control of the American hostages.

Responding to the latest reports from Tehran that suggested that the Revolutionary Council wanted a more conciliatory response from President Carter before it would go ahead with the hostage transfer, the White House spokesman, Jody Powell, issued a brief but ominous-sounding statement.

"Let me say we have as yet received no definitive communication from Tehran on this latest report," he said. "However, let me say that the American position has been clearly stated. We hope that the authorities in Iran will carefully consider that position and the full implications of the situation before making a final decision."

Later, administration officials said this meant that Mr. Carter was not going to make any additional "clarifying" statements because the United States believed that it already had been forthcoming enough.

Moreover, reporters were reminded that on Tuesday Mr. Carter had warned that, if the Iranians did not carry out the hostage transfer soon, he would go ahead with the sanctions that had been threatened.

Administration officials were nevertheless clearly upset by the apparent failure of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran to win enough support yesterday from the Revolutionary Council to go ahead

promptly with the hostage transfer. White House officials believed as late as yesterday morning that a combination of public and private messages between Washington and Tehran had paved the way for the government authorities to replace the Islamic militants who have been in charge of the Americans at the embassy since Nov. 4.

Such a transfer has been viewed with importance in Washington because of the belief that once the 50 Americans were out of the control of the militants, their condition would improve, and their release would only be a matter of time.

Officials noted that Foreign Minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Said to Warn U.S. Of New Missile Flight Tests

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP) — In what could be an important sign that Moscow still intends to abide by the unratified U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, the Soviet Union today gave advance warning to the United States of new missile flight tests, informed sources said.

Such notification of the tests, which are supposed to take place tomorrow, is called for in a provision of the SALT-2 agreement, which was signed in Vienna last June by President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev but which has not been ratified by Congress because of a serious worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations since then.

No Chance of Approval

In January, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Carter asked Congress to postpone work on the new treaty indefinitely, a request that basically acknowledged that the pact had no chance for approval on Capitol Hill in the current national mood.

Yet the administration has consistently said it intends to continue abiding by the terms of the SALT-2 pact so long as Moscow does. The Soviet Union, however, has made no similar public statement. And, at a joint meeting in Geneva last month, the Soviet delegates also declined to discuss various provisions

for implementing the treaty, adding to concern that Moscow might have decided not to be bound by its provisions.

Special Interest

Thus, the new missile test notification has taken on special interest in Washington. Officials say they are reluctant to draw too many conclusions at this point, since the notification was just given to the State Department. But one senior official called it the first good news about SALT in a long time.

These tests are of a special nature. In previous arms agreements, both countries have provided notice of flight tests that carry their long-range missiles into target areas in remote ocean regions.

Under the new treaty, however, provisions require warning of tests in which a number of missiles are fired within a short period of time over land areas.

In effect, this applies only to the Soviet Union, which sometimes test-fires its missiles from launch sites in the southwestern Soviet Union over vast reaches to the Kamchatka peninsula in Soviet Asia. The new requirement involves notice of tests in which more than one missile is in the air at a time, and the Soviet Union is understood to sometimes test-fire a second missile before the first one lands.



A group of West German Gypsies attend Good Friday services at the Dachau death camp before the start of a hunger strike to protest alleged German government maltreatment.

Rhodesia Vote Hurts Namibia's Black-Rule Prospects

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN (NYT) — The prospects for black majority rule in Namibia, the last colonial territory in Africa, appear to have dimmed after the sweeping victory of Robert Mugabe's party in February's general election in Rhodesia.

Contacts are continuing between South Africa, ruler of the territory under its colonial name of South-West Africa, and the United Nations, which deems occupation of the region by South Africa illegal. But Western diplomats acting as intermediaries believe that South Africa will avoid committing itself to the UN plan for black rule until it reviews the implications of the Rhodesian developments.

In interviews here, the diplomats expressed fears that the delay could stretch out and eventually harden into rejection of the plan. Although UN officials have used the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa as a lever in the negotiations, South African officials are believed to be less concerned than previously that the United States, Britain and France, three of the nations involved, would support sanctions in the UN Security Council.

No Stomach

"After Afghanistan they don't think we've got the stomach for it," said one Western envoy. "They may be right."

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan encouraged some senior South African officials to hope that Western powers would be less

South Africa Slows Down Independence Plan

assertive in dealing with rightist regimes such as South Africa that act as buffers against Soviet encroachment.

South African officials see implications for South-West Africa, where the South-West Africa People's Organization, a black guerrilla group backed by the Soviet Union, is challenging a 20,000-man South African Army. Prime Minister P.W. Botha and other ministers have depicted the guerrilla campaign as part of an onslaught by Moscow for control of the region's rich mineral resources.

The immediate issue in the negotiations is the UN proposal for a 62-mile demilitarized zone straddling South-West Africa's northern border with Angola and Zambia. The zone is designed to ease South African fears that the guerrillas would infiltrate the territory from Angolan bases to intimidate voters during a cease-fire. The concern was heightened by allegations during the Rhodesian election that Mugabe guerrillas defied the cease-fire there to intimidate voters during the general elections.

Under the UN plan, fighting between South African troops and the guerrillas would halt while UN and South African officials organized a general election among the territory's 900,000 inhabitants, 90 percent of whom are black. The new government would lead the territory to independence.

The plan is similar to the arrangements that led to the election of the Mugabe govern-

ment, with the difference that monitoring of the cease-fire and control of the elections would be entrusted to the United Nations instead of Britain. South Africa regards the United Nations with suspicion for its past support of the guerrillas and its action in putting South Africa out of the General Assembly.

These reservations have been a major factor in dragging out negotiations over Namibia that began more than three years ago. The hesitation of the Botha government has been compounded by the Rhodesian election, where Mr. Mugabe, considered the most radical of the black contenders for power, scored a runaway victory over the candidate favored by South Africa and Rhodesia's whites, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Mugabe sweep was seen as major setback to South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, who has supported UN-sponsored elections in South-West Africa in the face of strong right-wing opposition in the Cabinet. He has contended that properly conducted elections would bring to power a moderate coalition of blacks and whites, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has committed itself to close relations with South Africa.

In many ways the Turnhalle Alliance resembles the short-lived coalition between Bishop Muzorewa and the leader of Rhodesia's white minority, Ian Smith. The bishop's failure to institute reforms during his seven

months as prime minister last year was a major factor in his defeat. The possibility is seen that the Turnhalle Alliance could suffer a similar defeat at the hands of Sam Nujoma, leader of the Namibian guerrillas.

Through its majority in the National Assembly installed by South Africa last year, the alliance has sponsored a modest program of racial reform, including integration of public facilities. However, swifter progress has been blocked by rightist whites, causing increasing resentment on the part of the blacks.

Like Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nujoma has called himself a Marxist and has vowed to join other black states in Southern Africa in a common front against white rule in South Africa. He has threatened to seize the territory's mines, including huge diamond and uranium developments in which South Africa has a major interest.

Police Station Attacked

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (UPI) — Black nationalist guerrillas shot rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles at a police station in a white Johannesburg suburb early today but fled when two policemen returned fire.

Police said that no one was hurt in the seven-minute attack by about 11 men that broke windows at the police station in the Booyensa suburb, damaged the roof and started a small fire. It was the fourth time in 11 months that guerrillas had attacked a police station in South Africa's northern Transvaal province.

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Less of Maugham,
More Big Mac

Remembering
Sean O'Casey

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Preliminary Compromises Hinted

2 Koreas Progress Toward Unity Talks

By William Chapman

PANMUNJOM, Korea, March 4 (WP) — North and South Korea today moved closer to formal talks on unification, as the North's representatives indicated a willingness to compromise on the key preliminary issues of where their premiers should meet and how the agenda should be arranged.

Carter Asserts U.S. Erred In UN Vote Against Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

administration, the Cabinet said the action "gives rise to deep resentment and sharp protest among the people of Israel."

Privately, Israeli officials expressed skepticism at Mr. Carter's disavowal of the vote.

"The Cabinet ministers are all grown-ups," one official remarked, "and they don't believe in fairy tales. But perhaps it's more important that it be credible in Massachusetts than in Jerusalem," he said in a reference to the Massachusetts primary being held today.

At the same time, the Cabinet session revealed deep division within the government over the wisdom of settling Jews in the center of the occupied Arab city of Hebron, a proposal which sparked the Security Council debate and led to the resolution.

Hebron is a holy city to Judaism, and a Jewish community existed there until Arab riots in 1929. The idea of going back has been attractive to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, but was held in suspension until the murder there on Jan. 31 of a Jewish student from a nearby settlement. A faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization took responsibility and many in the government reacted with anger, calling for an appropriate "Zionist response."

On Feb. 17, the Cabinet affirmed, in principle, the right of Jews to resettle Hebron's abandoned, Jewish-owned houses, although they are in the midst of a hostile Palestinian population of more than 50,000. Implementation of the decision was repeatedly postponed under pressure from the United States and Egypt, and because of opposition within the Cabinet itself.

Today, Mr. Begin was reported to have suggested immediate implementation — a group of militant Jewish families are ready and anxious to move in — and asked Housing Minister David Levy to arrange for the necessary renovation.

However, according to an official, objections to settling in Hebron were raised by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich, Commerce and Industry Minister Gideon Peles, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin and Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir.

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impression that the sides are within two or three meetings of ironing out their final differences on procedural matters, and that the premiers may be able to begin formal negotiations in about two months.

The North appears to be eager to begin these talks and has made several concessions on procedural matters. In addition, its spokesmen in Tokyo have outlined positions on substantive steps toward unification that are similar to the gradual approach long favored by the South.

The cordial atmosphere which has characterized the preliminary discussion continued to be evident today, with each country's three delegates displaying good humor as they sat down to talk in a conference room in this truce village in the Demilitarized Zone.

The South had insisted on a neutral country for the prime ministerial conference; to remove the talks from Korean soil where the North could push its points in an appeal to South Koreans. In the last meeting, the North had seemed to insist on alternating the talks between Seoul and Pyongyang, the least appealing choice for the South.

According to Mr. Lee, the North changed its position late in today's talks and offered to compromise on using only Panmunjom, suggesting that ultimately the premiers might consider using the two capitals alternately. "We will give very serious consideration to holding the talks at Panmunjom," Mr. Lee said.

He said the North offered to accept in principle the South's view that the premiers' agenda should be prepared at the working-level talks. The North had insisted previously that the agenda should be left to the premiers to discuss when they meet.

The South wants as many details of the agenda as possible pinned down in writing before the premiers meet, to lessen the chance of protracted talks veering off into areas that the South does not want to discuss. Mr. Lee appeared to feel that the issue could be worked out to the satisfaction of both sides.

The Marxist government of Mozambique, where Mr. Mugabe was based during the seven-year guerrilla war in Rhodesia, said in a communiqué, "The People's Republic of Mozambique salutes the people of Zimbabwe and associates itself with its joy, which is as immense as the victory it has won and which is a joy for the end of colonialism and racism."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania President Julius Nyerere urged Mr. Mugabe to form a broad-based government including opposition leaders and whites. He said that he had been wrong when he warned last week that Britain would rig the elections. "This is not the first time I have been proved wrong and this is not the first time that I am very pleased that I am wrong," he said.

Botswana's president, Sir Seretse Khama, sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Mugabe and said: "The people of Botswana look forward to restoring normal relations and cooperation between our two countries."

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa also expressed pleasure at the election result.

The Soviet Union, in its first reaction to Mr. Mugabe's victory, saw a danger of aggression coming from South Africa rather than from the new government of Rhodesia.

Tass declared: "The young independent state is making its first steps in conditions of a growing danger of aggression from the racist regime of the South African republic and its imperialist allies."

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said that the election "brought us close to the end of a long night for the people of Zimbabwe."

Tunis Appoints Replacement as Premier Falls Ill

TUNIS, March 4 (UPI) — Education Minister Mohammed Mazli is temporarily running the government in place of Premier Hedi Nouri, who has been flown to Paris for treatment after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage, according to officials.

Mr. Mazli is to coordinate government policy closely with the president and chair Cabinet meetings. President Habib Bourguiba's office said Saturday in a communiqué.

The ambassador also said that Tunisia's ambassador to West Germany, Driss Guiga, had been appointed minister of the interior. He replaces Othman Kechrid, who has been "called for other functions."

Mr. Guiga, 68, is expected to be hospitalized for several months but he remains premier and the constitutional successor to Mr. Bourguiba, who is 76.

Mr. Guiga's appointment followed an investigation into the performance of Tunisian security forces in repelling the Jan. 27 guerrilla attack on the town of Gafsa that left about 40 persons dead.

2 Die in U.K. Blast At Rocket Fuel Plant

SUMMERFIELD, England, March 4 (AP) — Two men were killed and three persons injured today in an explosion at a British government rocket fuel factory, a factory spokesman said.

The blast was at the Imperial Metal Industries plant in Summerfield, a hamlet near the town of Kidderminster. The factory makes solid rocket propellants for world-wide sale. In Britain, they are used for anti-aircraft missiles.

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Joshua Nkomo, president of the Patriotic Front, concedes Robert Mugabe's victory yesterday.

Mugabe Asks Rivals, Whites to Join Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement by pouring into the streets to stage hundreds of impromptu rallies and marches. "We have won what we fought a long time for," said one celebrant. "We are very happy now."

The country's whites were less jubilant. "I'll be going home to South Africa," said Mrs. Trevelyan, who has been in Rhodesia seven years.

At times I could cry. I wanted to stay. She saw the election of Mr. Mugabe as an act of "Communist infiltration" which threatened the well-being of her sons, aged 9, 11 and 14.

He'll call up a kid aged 7 for army training," she said, adding that she had read that somewhere but could not remember where.

Liz Solomon, a 26-year-old housewife who, like most whites, favored Bishop Muzorewa in the election, said, "I'm so stunned. We knew he'd get in. But 57 seats?"

"Everyone I talk to is going. We're thinking of going abroad and not coming back — get our things out while we can. Things won't be too bad for six months, while they still need us," she said, "but after that?"

In an effort to alleviate white fears, Mr. Mugabe told his victory news conference that he knew the country's 220,000 whites feared they will be persecuted by the 7 million black majority but "that won't happen."

Besides vowing to leave private property alone, Mr. Mugabe made other moves to retain whites and their contribution to administration and economic life. One was to ask Lord Soames to stay on several weeks to allow for a transition long enough for whites to get accustomed to black nationalist rule.

Mr. Mugabe said the new Zimbabwe, the African name for Rhodesia, would remain in the British Commonwealth. He also was conciliatory toward neighboring white-ruled South Africa, which he said would be treated with the "mutual recognition of the differences between us."

"They are next door and we have to co-exist with them," he said.

The British and official foreign observers agreed that intimidation had marred the voting but said it had not been enough to affect the outcome significantly.

Japanese Test Device to Scare Away Dolphins

TOKYO, March 4 (UPI) — Japan's fisheries agency began testing a new sonic device to scare off dolphins in a move to curb the international protest against the slaughtering of the sea mammals.

At least 1,000 dolphins near Iki Island, 625 miles southwest of Tokyo, have been killed and then processed by a grinding machine since last Thursday.

Fishermen said the current operation is finished, but they said that they may launch another should a large number of dolphins appear in the area, as they travel between Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu and the Korean peninsula.

The dolphins eat the yellowtail fish and squid that the fishermen depend on for a living.

Scientists began testing the \$236,000 sonic device near Iki Island. However, Dexter Cate, a U.S. environmentalist who allegedly freed 250 trapped dolphins Friday by opening a holding net, was pessimistic about the experiment. Mr. Cate, a member of the Hawaii-based Fund for Animals, said he thought there was little chance that the sonic waves would keep the dolphins away from the area.

Turkey Allows Workers Abroad To Buy Out of Military Service

ANKARA, March 4 (NYT) — The Turkish National Assembly passed a bill yesterday making it possible for Turkish workers abroad to buy themselves out of military service for about \$6,300.

Turkey, which has an army of about 650,000 men, does not lack manpower, but is in desperate need of foreign exchange for military equipment.

At the same time, there are about 170,000 Turkish workers abroad who have reached draft age and risk losing their jobs and work permits if they go home for their 20-month stint of military service.

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit's government devised the payments system for military exemptions a year ago, but was opposed by the conservative Justice Party on the ground that this formula would lead

Leftists Reassert Demands

Talks on Bogota Hostage With Guerrillas Delayed

BOGOTA, March 4 (AP) — A second round of face-to-face talks between the Colombian government and the guerrillas holding U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and some 26 other hostages in the Dominican Republic's embassy was delayed today without explanation.

"We expect a bulletin with a new time for the talks later this afternoon," a presidential spokesman said.

Earlier, government sources said the talks would resume this morning. The leader of the guerrillas, who calls himself Comandante No. 1, also had there would be a meeting today.

Comandante No. 1 said the leftist guerrillas had not changed their demands.

"We won't give in on anything," said the leader of the 30 guerrillas who invaded the embassy during a diplomatic reception last Wednesday. But "we have given no ultimatum," he added in a telephone interview.

One of the guerrillas was killed in the takeover, and the leftists have released 23 hostages, including 15 women. Those still held include at least 20 foreign diplomats, two protocol officers from the Colombian Foreign Ministry and at least five other persons.

The guerrillas, members of an organization called M-19, are demanding \$50 million, freedom for 311 other M-19 members they claim are under arrest, worldwide publication of an anti-government manifesto and safe conduct out of Colombia.

M-19 stands for the April 19 Movement. It takes its name from the date of the 1970 presidential election, which the organization claims was rigged.

Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages, said everything was calm inside the embassy. "We are waiting for the negotiations to resume," he reported by telephone.

Mr. Galan sat in on the first negotiating session Sunday, a 90-minute meeting between a masked woman guerrilla and two deputy

schools reopened yesterday, police said, who were dismissed the coup, began repressing control. The nightly curfew, imposed from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., shortened to run from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. The council said that nighting Guayana had recognized the regime.

9 Die in Guerrilla Attack On Salvador Guardsmen

SAN SALVADOR, March 4 (UPI) — National Guard units today regained control of large sections of metropolitan San Salvador that were held briefly by guerrillas who attacked the guard's headquarters. Nine persons were killed and 14 wounded in the attack.

Tanks were driven through the city's streets after the attack on the National Guard's barracks last night in the northeastern suburb of Ciudad Delgado.

Scattered bombings were reported throughout the capital and northeastern suburbs, but the offensive by the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army appeared to have been beaten back.

Shortly after the initial attack on the guard headquarters, a caller to a radio station identified himself as a member of the Peoples Revolutionary Army and said his group was responsible for the assault. The caller also said that streets in Ciudad Delgado, and the suburb of

Kenyan Leader Warns of Crisis

NAIROBI, March 4 (Reuters) — Kenya is in serious economic trouble and the government will soon ask Parliament to help draw up a crisis plan for recovery, President Daniel Arap Moi told the National Assembly today.

"We face serious economic problems because of adverse weather conditions and external forces such as huge increases in the price of oil, lower prices for our exports and the rising costs of essential imports," Mr. Moi said.

He said that the problems were particularly serious because Kenya had been used to steady development.

Traffic Jam in Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 4 (AP) — Traffic was chaotic here today as bus and subway workers went on strike, estimated that there are 100,000 private vehicles more in streets today than on a normal working day.

USS Nautilus, First Atomic Sub, Retired

MARE ISLAND, Calif. March 4 (UPI) — The flag was lowered yesterday on the USS Nautilus, the first atomic-powered submarine, as it was decommissioned by the U.S. Navy to be no longer war keeping in service.

Decommissioning ceremonies were held at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, where the Nautilus has been undergoing preparations for retirement since 1971. The Nautilus, which was launched on Jan. 17, 1955, was the first vessel to reach the geographic north pole, and the first to complete a voyage across the top of the world.

It traveled under the ice cap from the Bering Sea to the Greenland Sea on a trip that took 96 hours and covered 10,000 miles underwater. In 1958, the vessel set a submerged record from England to New York City in less than 68 days at an average speed of nearly 10 knots.

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Former Premier Bulent Ecevit's government devised the payments system for military exemptions a year ago, but was opposed by the conservative Justice Party on the ground that this formula would lead

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Khieu: Situation Changes Frequently

Cambodian Rebels Always on the Move

By Henry Kamm

IN NORTHERN CAMBODIA (NYT) — Premier Khieu Samphan rose from an amply laden banquet table and motioned to his ministers to follow.

Apologizing to his guests, a group of journalists, the political chief of the ousted Cambodian government explained that he would have to rise early to set out for another part of "Democratic Kampuchea," the name his regime gave to Cambodia before it was driven into the jungle by the Vietnamese Army.

Mr. Khieu, who holds a doctorate in economics from the Sorbonne, would not disclose where he was going, but it could not be far because he said he was going on foot. "We have no more cars," he said with a smile. "We go on foot, or sometimes by bicycle or motorcycle."

Asked whether he went through Thai territory to visit bands of guerrilla fighters far from this northern base, Mr. Khieu said, "We do our best to go around within our territory, because as a principle we try to respect the territorial integrity of other countries."

This leaves open the probability that to visit the widely scattered guerrilla strongholds along the long border with Thailand, with no cars

or roads inside Cambodia available to them, the ousted regime's leaders traverse Thailand. The Thais maintain a neutral attitude but continue to recognize the regime.

The premier said that he was constantly on the move, as are the regime's other high officials, in order to maintain a central command structure. Often, he said, lower-level leaders from various areas are called to a meeting place to confer with him.

The guerrillas have small field radios and telephones, and messages for units deeper in the interior are passed through radio relays or messengers. At this base near the Thai border, which appears to be the most important, the communications shed contained only two small Chinese field radios with Morse code keys.

Mr. Khieu, 49, said that the ousted regime had 50,000 regular soldiers who were divided into small guerrilla units when the Vietnamese overran the country. Western diplomats with access to up-to-date intelligence believe this number to be exaggerated by half.

Frequent Changes

The premier was evasive on questions about the number of civilians under his regime's control. "We do not have a definite number under our control," he said. "The situation changes frequently."

He presented a picture of Cambodia divided into regions under Vietnamese control, contested areas and small enclaves like the one where he was interviewed that consisted of a headquarters, military posts and a village for the soldiers' families.

A visitor's impression was that Mr. Khieu is the nominal political leader of a guerrilla movement that

is headed by former Premier Pol Pot as military commander in chief and that governs no significant parts of the population or territory.

Mr. Khieu and several aides questioned during a 36-hour stay indicated that areas that he called contested were controlled by the Vietnamese-directed government of President Heng Samrin through a Vietnamese military presence, but that guerrilla units made this hold less than secure.

No Operations Mounted

The premier explained that at the present stage of what he called the "people's war," no operations to regain territory were being mounted. He said that the object was to conserve military manpower for the coming phase of the war, which would aim at the liberation of the country.

Mr. Khieu said that his troops used only the equipment that remained in their hands at the time of the Vietnamese invasion in December, 1978, and received no supplies from abroad. In addition, he said, "additional weapons" like arrows and pungi sticks sharpened bamboo poles placed in large leaf-covered holes in the ground — were employed, as well as booby traps.

In the village and at a military post, soldiers and children were at work whittling bamboo to a fine point with homemade knives and stacking large quantities of the weapons.

Women worked in vegetable patches, but all the food in storage came from international relief sources, who deliver rice, salt and other basic foodstuffs along the Thai-Cambodian border in the hope that it goes only to civilians.

Sihanouk Claims

U.S. Raids Mostly

Slew Cambodians

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (UPI) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, campaigning for U.S. support in recapturing his country, says U.S. bombing raids on Cambodia during the Vietnam war killed more Cambodians than Vietnamese.

Prince Sihanouk, who was deposed in 1970 by army commander Lon Nol, is on a four-day southern California speaking tour to promote a Cambodian nationalist "war of liberation" to oust the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin.

Before addressing a meeting of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council yesterday, Prince Sihanouk was asked if he regretted his decision during the Vietnam war to allow then President Richard Nixon to order bombers over Cambodia to attack suspected Viet Cong and North Vietnamese strongholds.

"I could not avoid the United States' involvement against the Viet Cong, since the North Vietnamese Army, the Viet Cong and the United States were at war," Prince Sihanouk said.

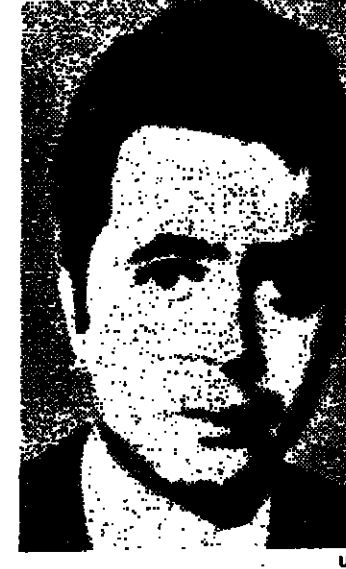
"I requested my American friends to avoid the bombing of Cambodia because more Cambodians could be killed," he added. "In fact, the bombing killed more Cambodians than Vietnamese. Everybody makes mistakes. I do not blame America."



Jose Fernandez Cerra



Carlos Garcia Julia



Francisco Albaladejo

For Killing 5 Communists in 1977

3 Spain Rightists Get Long Prison Terms

MADRID, March 4 (UPI) — Ignoring threats of violent reprisals, a Madrid court today handed down the toughest sentences of post-Franco Spain to three ultra-rightists accused of assassinating four Communist lawyers and an employee and gravely wounding four others in Madrid three years ago.

A five-man tribunal sentenced Jose Fernandez Cerra and Carlos

Garcia Julia, militants of the neo-Nazi party Fuerza Nueva, to 193 years in prison each for five assassinations and four attempted assassinations on Jan. 24, 1977.

Francisco Albaladejo, a Francoist union leader found guilty of instigating the attack on a Communist legal-aid office in Madrid's Atocha district, was sentenced to 73 years in prison.

Defense lawyers seeking political amnesty said they would appeal the verdicts, which legal sources said would ensure that the three men stayed behind bars for 30 years.

8 Political Killings

Rightists packed the courtroom during the seven-day trial. Extreme rightists — responsible for eight political killings this year — had threatened violence if the Atocha defendants were not acquitted or amnestied. In an anonymous call in the name of a Union of Spanish Patriots, they warned that persons and property would be targets.

The court demanded a total 46.4 million pesetas (\$700,000) in damages for the families of the victims.

It sentenced Leopoldo Jimenez to four years in prison for illegal possession of firearms, and Gloria Herguedas to one year for the same offense. It acquitted investigating magistrate Rafael Gomez Chaparro, charged with negligence in his preparation of the trial. Mr. Gomez was removed from the case last year after the gunmen's lookout, Francisco Londo de Tejada, escaped during an Easter furlough from prison.

The court rejected defense claims that the gunmen shot the lawyers in a fit of hysteria, upholding the testimony of survivors that they behaved coolly.

The Atocha trial, which the right charged was distorted into a trial of Francoism, was accompanied by daily displays of force by men wearing the blue shirts, Nazi symbols and leather gloves of Fuerza Nueva. Spectators in the courtroom included the head of the paramilitary Guerrillas of Christ the King and radical extreme rightists convicted of armed attacks on leftists.

Paisley Rejects A United Ireland As Talks Reopen

BELFAST, March 4 (AP) — Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley struck an uncompromising note yesterday as feuding Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians reconvened a constitutional conference on the future of troubled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Paisley, who said Saturday that his followers "would rather die" than unite with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, said yesterday, "There will be no united Ireland."

The self-styled leader of the 1 million Protestants in the British province insists that London restore Protestant rule in Northern Ireland without giving the Catholic minority of 500,000 a share of power.

"There will never be an all-Ireland (union) so long as there is a Protestant majority in Northern Ireland," Mr. Paisley said in a speech to his Democratic Unionist Party.

IRA Firebombs Town

BELFAST, March 4 (UPI) — IRA gunmen took over the business center of a town and planted firebombs that caused about £1 million (\$2,245,000) damage, police said today.

The guerrillas struck late last night in Maghera, 45 miles north of Belfast. The police said the bombs went off at about midnight and completely burned out two businesses and badly damaged dozens of others.



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Nationwide Loan Scandal

Squads of Police in Italy Arrest 38 Bank President

ROME, March 4 (AP) — Police squads arrested 38 bank presidents and other prominent businessmen throughout Italy today and charged them with participating in a nationwide loan scandal.

Police and court sources said that many of the bankers were surprised in their homes as early as 6 a.m. and taken to jail. The arrests were ordered by Rome investigating Judge Antonio Alibrandi, who issued a total of 49 warrants for embezzlement and related charges. It was not immediately clear when the remaining 11 arrests would be made.

The accused include top executives or former officials of a large number of savings banks, including those in Milan, Florence, Genoa, Bologna and Palermo. The charges are related to loans that were allegedly made between 1970 and 1977 in violation of rules fixed for Italian savings banks.

Basically, the bankers were accused of loaning money to personal friends or political allies without obtaining adequate guarantees that the borrower would be able to repay the money. One of the most prominent bankers arrested was Giordano Dell'Amore, former chairman of Milan's Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, which is Italy's second largest savings bank.

Fifteen of the warrants were issued for industrialists, construction executives or professional men who allegedly benefited from the irregular loans. These included Arcangelo Belli, vice chairman of Societa Generale Immobiliare Sogena, a leading Rome real estate company.

The case is the second major

scandal involving Italy's 38 banks in recent years. Prior to the top executives of the 38 savings institute Italcasse were indicted of using the bank's funds to make illegal contributions to political parties.

The Italcasse controversy called the scandal of the "funds" because the money involved was not recorded in the bank books. In contrast, the new case is said to involve "white" funds because the controversial loans were fully accounted for in the bank's books.

Belgium Defends Its Role in NATO

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — Belgium is keeping to its NATO commitments, but the steeply all prices has curbed some of its activities, Premier Wilfried Marnix said today.

"Belgium fulfills to the best of its abilities what has been asked of it," Mr. Marnix said. He said that the Belgian contribution to NATO was the same level as that of the Netherlands and higher than that of France and Norway.

The premier was replying to questions in connection with open letter by 15 retired Belgian soldiers last week that the Belgian forces were losing their identity. The chief of the Belgian Force complained last month the defense budget was insufficient to pay for food, clothing and housing, and he was forced to ground 200 jet fighters.

France Blocks Settlement With Britain Over Lamb

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — France blocked a settlement of its dispute with Britain over lamb exports today and Britain said the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community now has to act to make France comply with Common Market law on free trade.

France has been blocking imports of lamb from Britain for months, arguing that the cheap British exports were harming French breeders. The French action was condemned last September by the European Court of Justice for not applying Common Market free-trade rules.

The Executive Commission submitted to the ministers a compromise proposal under which free trade would be guaranteed, \$42 million would be made available from Common Market funds to maintain the incomes of producers and national intervention would be allowed to help them.

U.S. Acts Against Book on the CIA

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI) — The Justice Department is seeking a court order to confiscate all profits and royalties that a former CIA employee, John Robert Stockwell, received from a book he published without a prior review by the intelligence agency.

The suit, which was filed yesterday in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., marked the second court action by the department to block the disclosure of secret information by a former CIA agent in the last month. The suit does not contend that Mr. Stockwell, who was chief of CIA's Angola Task Force, betrayed national security by publishing the book, but says that Mr. Stockwell "has been unjustly enriched in the amount of profits, advances, royalties and other advantages" as a result of his publication.

The government suit contends that publication of the book breached the secrecy agreement Stockwell signed upon joining the CIA. The department is now suing Philip Agee, also a former CIA employee, seeking damages for his publication of a second book about the agency's operations. Earlier, the government was upheld by the Supreme Court in a bid to make former CIA officer Frank Snepp relinquish profits from his book on the agency. The government claimed that Mr. Snepp had broken his employment agreement.

Royce Fernandez, U.S. Dancer, Dies

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Royce Fernandez, 50, a principal dancer with the American Ballet Theatre for many years, died yesterday of cancer at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. Fernandez, who last appeared on stage with the American Ballet Theatre in 1972, was admired for his acting ability as well as his technical virtuosity in both classical and contemporary works.

At the time of his death, he was a professor of dance at the College of the Arts at the State University of New York at Purchase. He also taught at the ABT School here.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Louis C. Cardon, Mrs. George Switzer and Mrs. Bruce Prentice regret to announce the death of EDGAR H. BARBER.

Resident of Paris since 1945, Mr. Barber was formerly Superintendent of the Musee-Armees Cemetery, the largest American military cemetery in France. He will be interred in the American Legion Mausoleum, in the cemetery of Neuilly, on Thursday, March 6, at 2:30 p.m.

Starfighter Explodes Near Genk, Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — An F-104 Starfighter jet of the German Air Force exploded today near Genk, 50 miles east of Brussels, a Belgian Defense spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the jet had been out and suffered slight injuries. Burning debris, the plane set fire to part of the automobile assembly plant Genk, but it was quickly extinguished, the spokesman said.

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سكس ايجل

Mandate for Mugabe

In Rhodesia's remarkable run to legitimacy there has been a surprise on every lap. When Lord Carrington organized the Lancaster House talks, the journalists' morning line gave them six weeks at best, ending, needless to say, in failure. When they passed the six-week mark, almost everyone doubted that the British government, the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front would be able to agree on a constitution. Once they had agreed, the best-informed observers said the hardest hurdle was still to come — arranging elections that would be nonviolent and widely regarded as fair. Lord Carrington, it was said, had worked a miracle. Wasn't it asking too much of Lord Soames to work another?

Now the elections have been held. There was violence, but not enough to prevent 93 percent of the black electorate from voting. And from all accounts and by most reasonable standards, the election was fair. Now, the argument runs, the country is still awash with weapons and disgruntled blacks and whites who know how to use them. The prophets of doom are predicting civil war. But there aren't as many of them anymore. With all the surprises and miracles, it's no wonder their ranks are dwindling.

The British and other Western governments are concerned that the winner of the election, with an unexpected clear majority, was Robert Mugabe, a Marxist. Although it was thought that Mugabe would get more votes than any other candidate, he was not expected to win a majority. But the fact that his party has won 57 of the 100 seats in Parliament is probably a blessing. It saved Lord Soames from having to name someone to form a coalition government, which could have turned into a long and bloody process. It also gives Mugabe a clear mandate to govern, an important advantage in dealing with the myriad problems he will face.

Mr. Mugabe deserves credit for his statesmanlike conduct. He controlled his guerrilla army about as well as could have been expected, he responded coolly to provocations including attempts on his life, he has asked Lord Soames to stay on and help safeguard the peace and he has asked the rival parties of Joshua Nkomo and Ian Smith — that's right, Ian Smith — to join his government although his victory margin made it unnecessary. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose party won only three seats, has been left out. Lord Soames deserves credit for wielding his powers with subtlety and intelligence in a highly risky situation. Mr. Nkomo appears to have accepted his loss gracefully and has agreed to serve in Mr. Mugabe's Cabinet. He, too, deserves credit. So does Mr. Smith, who has agreed to cooperate with Mr. Mugabe, and Gen. Peter Walls, who has pledged that his forces will respect the authority of the legitimately elected government.

As for the problems, Mr. Mugabe will have the most to say about how they will be handled. He plans to conduct a major land reform program. How he does it will determine how many and which white Rhodesians leave the country. It will also have a major impact on the economy of this largely agricultural land. His efforts on behalf of South African black nationalists will determine his relationship with his powerful white-ruled neighbor and to a certain extent with black African countries, too. No one is certain how strong his ties are going to be with the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt, however, that he has earned the right to try to cope with his country's problems. And until he has proved that his methods and goals are inconsistent with Western interests, it would serve those interests to offer him a measure of support.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Ford in Their Future?

Former President Ford does not have a compulsive urge to return to the White House, he says. Mr. Ford was quoted as saying in The New York Times over the weekend, "I don't have that insatiable appetite of a lot of politicians, that I want to be president just because of the power and the prestige and all that stuff." But do not count Mr. Ford completely out of the 1980 race quite yet, because he has also said: "If there was an honest-to-goodness bona fide urging by a broad-based group in my party, I would respond."

But wait — there are problems. Mr. Ford, or any broad-based party group that wishes to urge him to run, must first confront the reality of the calendar. The Republicans, this year, will hold a total of 35 primaries to select delegates to their national convention in Detroit next July. So far, Mr. Ford's name has been placed on only one ballot — Maryland's. But the filing dates have already passed in 21 other primaries, and he is not in any of them. This very week, the filing dates will pass in Mr. Ford's native state of Michigan and in Indiana, Tennessee and the District of Columbia. No longer available to the race today, would be delegates from any of the following states: Michigan, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Texas. In fact, after the April 1 decision date to which Mr. Ford alluded in his interview, only three primaries — Nevada, Kentucky and Mississippi — will not have been closed.

The delegate numbers are even more discouraging for any such late entrant. There are 460 delegates in the primaries whose filing dates have not passed. The 1980 Republican presidential nominee will need 998 delegate votes. So the remainder would have to

come from the columns of some of the other candidates, excepting former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan was all but written off by Mr. Ford when the former president said to The Times: "A very conservative Republican can't win in a national election" — and then proceeded to identify Mr. Reagan as fitting the definition. So Mr. Ford can hardly expect encouragement from Mr. Reagan or his supporters. And the snapping back that started on Monday was no surprise. The same will probably be the case with Sen. Howard Baker and George Bush, both of whom are striving mightily to emerge as the principal alternative to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush's followers would likely be especially affronted by Mr. Ford's new availability statement. The former president ignored the Bush victories in Iowa and Puerto Rico — as well as his dead-heat finish with Mr. Reagan in Minnesota — and mentioned only the Bush defeat in New Hampshire.

The point is that if Mr. Ford gets into the race as Viable Alternative, it is bound to get pretty mean. It probably would be a very arduous and inhospitable field Gerald Ford would be entering. And then there is the problem of raising the money and finding the staff at this relatively late date. Moreover, these great nostalgic urgings that a candidate come in to save a party from its current crop of contenders have a way of just turning the late entrant into yet another object of his party's discontent. They don't keep that support or rescuer image once they are in the struggle themselves. So Mr. Ford, as of today, looks like a very, very long shot. But then — we of course have to add — so did Jimmy Carter, only four months ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Balance at the Sperm Bank

The project to breed a race of intellectual giants out of a lead-lined box in California need not fill mankind with any very extreme hopes or fears.

The appearance of really exceptional powers remains unpredictable and highly improbable in any given instance.

It is possible to cite extraordinary cases of talent being passed down from generation to generation (the Bach family is easy to cite as

well as many other instances where it has not).

But if the scheme affords no promise of a team of infant sages to solve the world's problems, it appears, on the information so far made public, to present no special ethical problems.

The scheme is freely entered into by participants who know what they are doing. The expectant mothers are married and able to offer their children the benefits of a secure home.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 5, 1905

WASHINGTON — Theodore Roosevelt, 26th chief of executive of the United States, today took the oath of office that marked his inauguration as president. He was elected by the greatest majority ever given to a candidate in the nation's history. The special features of this Inauguration Day, as compared with others, were the size of the crowds and the popular enthusiasm displayed. The Times, in a six-column leader, replies in the affirmative to the question: "Must we prepare ourselves for even more striking exhibitions of this bold, assertive, untiring personality that has so long kept our expectant eyes fixed upon the White House?"

Fifty Years Ago
March 5, 1930

WASHINGTON — Psychoanalysis of enthusiastic, rock-ribbed Drys shows that they are not only fanatics, but, as total abstainers, they often have "some very interesting secret vices," according to Dr. Stewart Paton, noted psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins University, who concluded the Wets' case in the Prohibition repeal hearing before a spellbound House Judiciary Committee today. Insane asylums in the United States harbor more inmates than there are students in universities, Dr. Paton said. Sane instincts of man are not encouraged by bans on his drinking tastes and Prohibition only fosters rebellious instincts, according to the expert.



"Talk About Inflation!"

Politics and Play-Acting

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Somewhere between the 18th and the 80th analysis of New Hampshire last week, I had a terrible revelation. It is that we in the United States give over approximately 20 months of every four years to explaining to each other why our political predictions of the day before were wrong. But this is not the terrible part. The terrible part is that, these explanations and postmortem accounts tend to be, if anything, even less plausible than the failed predictions they are meant to explain. It's not just that people don't do what we assume they will — it's worse: They don't do it for the reasons that we cite the morning after. This, of course, guarantees the next set of failed predictions, and ensures that political analysis will thrive.

We are in the presence here of something more considerable, even eternal, than the 1980 Kennedy-Reagan win, will lose, will win, will lose thing. Goldwater was too marginal to be nominated in 1964; Nixon by 1967-68 was finished; McGovern was too radical in 1972, just as Carter was too obscure, too nobody in 1976. We are forever surprised, but even so, never at a loss for an over-the-shoulder insight into where we went wrong. These insights have an average durability of an hour and 20 minutes.

With Romance?

The debates: The "we" I am so casually throwing around is meant to be generously inclusive. It takes in the pollsters and the polled, the candidates and the voters, the professional polls and the bystanders — and yes — prominently, the press. For although we journalists cover these episodes in swarms and report them to death, it is so rare for us to call them right that the few who do become legends in their own time. Four years later, we will still talk about the fellow who called Iowa for Carter in '76, the way boozed old trade unionists might sing, "I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night" — reverently, with romance.

Why is this? Primarily, I think, because all of us — press and politicians and voters — insist on complicating the process unnecessarily and trusting everything but the evidence of our senses and the strong beat of our own impulses. You and I understand — the shared confessions go — but they (all the others) don't. It is interesting to me in this connection that I have (1) never seen a political debate in which there was not, self-evidently, a "winner," and (2) never seen one in which the accumulated wisdom after the event did not hold that "no one won." (It was, as I recollect, the Wall Street Journal that broke through this decorous hypocrisy after the first debate in 1960 and said that far from there having been no winner and no loser, Kennedy had skunked Nixon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

and everyone knew it.) In this year's Manchester debate, George Bush looked lousy and Reagan looked pretty good. You knew it, and I knew it, but we figured they didn't. So there was "no winner."

No Trust

Not trusting our own observations, we incline to elaborate theatrical theories instead. We turn these contests into second-rate screenplays, assigning everyone a part. Here the candidates themselves add immensely to the illusion on which assumptions are then based. They talk about themselves as if they were someone else. "We're trying to figure out if I have to get more on the offensive or what," George Bush vouchsafed to the press after New Hampshire, even as Howard Baker was saying that since Bush would have to regain "momentum" and Reagan wear "his new front-runner's crown," he, Baker, would have to play "the role that is left to me." . . . to be the voice of calm and reason."

When the candidates themselves regard the performance as a kind of fiction, a fabrication of motives and results, it then becomes one. Surely, Kennedy conveys and element of this in the semiparody fashion in which he laughs out the ritual false lines about defeat being triumph and the rest. He knows, and he conveys by his transparently hokey, off-pitch manner, that he knows. This bravado of Kennedy's looks manic and crazy to some. But to me it looks like reason-saving ridicule, a joke between Kennedy and himself, an acknowledgment of pretense. I find it much more reassuring, for example, than John Connally's sober, straightforward presentation of a case for his own success to date that is entirely mad.

On the Tube

The campaigns: I do not pretend to understand Connally's campaign. It has the look of an expensive appliance that someone forgot to plug in. But when I observe him on the tube, looking perplexed and impatient to be among the other candidates at all and as if he believed he should be named to the office and now, I can fathom why he is not setting the Republican world on fire. And when I listen to Reagan, whose views are not — to put it mildly — mine, I can see something of his appeal and his attraction.

Most of the journalists I know and much of the East Coast world live in find Reagan's candidacy preposterous. He is to them what Margaret Thatcher was to many in the British electorate for years — the ultimate menace, what would get you in the night if you didn't eat your carrots. And this predisposition is self-perpetuating, since it calls for ever more complicated and implausible explanations of his appeal in order to explain his success.

Something at least vaguely similar, if not entirely comparable, is going on in relation to Carter-Kennedy. I don't think Carter's early showing of strength comes from some mindless and reflexive burst of patriotism or loyalty to the chief in time of trouble or anything like that.

Vulnerable

I think Carter is very vulnerable, but that his areas of vulnerability are those where Kennedy himself is weakest and least persuasive, and Kennedy's campaign has been pretty bad. We thought he would be stronger, better. Now we are seeking to explain his bad start as, somehow, the ayatollah's doing. I

think a different style of Democratic opponent, coming at Carter from his other side, would have done much better. The Republicans now seem eager to provide one.

I have a way-out theory of what happened in New Hampshire last week: I think that for the moment, anyway, Reagan and Carter looked better — more reasonable, competent and authentic — to their parties' voters than the other guys did. ©1980, Newsweek.

WASHINGTON — Abundant signs stamp "fiasco" on the special United Nations commission now visiting Iran. Even if the hostages are eventually released, the price promises to be a black eye for the United States.

So the administration ought to be taking active measures to control the damage. It should at the very least prepare and publish an official White Paper, setting out in full detail the role played by the United States in Iran over the past 35 years.

The UN commission on Iran rests on a series of political judgments made by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and accepted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and President Carter. The premises are as follows:

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's new president, wants to settle the hostage affair quickly in order to get on with the business of governing. To make a settlement, however, Bani-Sadr needs the support of the Ayatollah Khomeini. To get the ayatollah's support, Bani-Sadr has to fob off the militants holding the hostages, and their allies in the ay-

Letter From London

A European Stance On Asia Settlement

By Wayland Young

LONDON — The political component in the U.S. reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan seems to be gaining, at least in public, at the expense of the military one. This is welcome to those who doubt that specifically U.S. interests, as opposed to general world interests, were threatened in the first place. If the whole world was offended and threatened, then why should the United States be leading the response at all, whether military, political, or indeed showbiz (the Olympics)?

Turns of phrase like Harold Brown's "Unless they change their attitude [the Russians] are going to be up against it" and Ambassador Arthur Hartman's "Don't forget what side you're on" are now best forgotten. That style of talk risked turning what was a general offense into a matter of superpower politics, a line Soviet propaganda has been only too keen to sell to the no-man's-land. It also cuts out China.

It is as well understood here as elsewhere in Western Europe, though the British government does not shout it out every day, that the U.S. consumption of oil per person is about twice as much as Britain's.

Irritated

Europeans are vaguely irritated by the 2-to-1 ratio, and cannot feel in their bones an immediate duty to help maintain it. It is also remembered, and unthought, that the dependence of America's friends on oil from the Gulf states is much greater than America's. France's is four and a half times, Japan's four times, Britain's three times (these are 1978 figures), and West Germany's two and a half times.

If U.S. consumption per person were no higher than Europe's, those figures would reach infinity, since the United States would be a net exporter again. It is also silently remembered that the military treaty Europe has with the United States is called the North Atlantic, and was in all our countries preceded by searching debate and solemn agreement, and in some of them, France, Norway and Denmark, by precise reservations. There has been no such debate and agreement about military arrangements elsewhere in the world.

Since none of these facts are doubted in Washington, it does seem that their surely inevitable impact on European attitudes causes unnecessary surprise.

The whole world is offended by the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the UN vote has expressed that. Islam is offended, and the

Islamic conference, vote, pressed that very forcibly.

So the need for a U.S. military at that, is not quite in this context, though he mentions it, that one should Lord Carrington's moves to common Western European on a political settlement in Afghanistan.

This position is developing slowly, and must do so: The initiative on Afghanistan, based on an internal British move, is not for neutralization word suggests a status in from outside. It is for a deal from the government of Afghanistan, that is, not by other governments, that is, not by the "neutral and moral" Both these words are also because Austria and Switzerland are neutral but do not belong to a nonaligned group, because and Southern Yemen do belong are clearly not neutral, and none of those countries of hopeful precedent for Afghanistan. That this development has welcomed not only by the Conference Organization by the United States is very, very.

The most hopeful development is that Britain and West Germany are now agreed to link ghanistan settlement with an Israeli one. Here, too, there is a British position, but looks nearest at the moment, not an EEC move after May not to undermine the Camp procedures which it is hoped be concluded by then, for a solution which would speak Palestinians rights — no for refugees but without qualifications. These rights, would presume the right to self-determination, whether as part of Israel, Jordan, or as a new state. The title are there and dispose what else?

An express condition that all this should be in the of an overall settlement, in general Arab recognition of If this works, it would increase chances of last week's Iraqi al for the neutrality and not ment of, and absence of bases in the entire Arab world. There's a long way to go. But it is time to suspect unwelcome breadth of vision is added to the traditional tact of diplomacy.

Wayland Young is a British, and as Lord Kennet is a Laborer of the House of Lords. He this article for the International Tribune.

Iranian White Paper

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Abundant signs stamp "fiasco" on the special United Nations commission now visiting Iran. Even if the hostages are eventually released, the price promises to be a black eye for the United States.

So the administration ought to be taking active measures to control the damage. It should at the very least prepare and publish an official White Paper, setting out in full detail the role played by the United States in Iran over the past 35 years.

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Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's new president, wants to settle the hostage affair quickly in order to get on with the business of governing. To make a settlement, however, Bani-Sadr needs the support of the Ayatollah Khomeini. To get the ayatollah's support, Bani-Sadr has to fob off the militants holding the hostages, and their allies in the ay-

tollah's entourage — notably Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh.

To that end the commission was loaded with members sympathetic to the Iranian revolution and prone to think of the U.S. as a dirty imperialist power. It was empowered to hear — and to validate by implication at least — Iranian complaints against the deposed shah and the steps taken by the United States in its support.

In return, the commission was supposed to visit the hostages at the first step toward their transfer out of the U.S. Embassy and from the physical custody of the militants. Once the first transfer had been effected, the eventual release would follow quickly.

Weakness

Numerous developments — especially the ayatollah's statement that the final disposition of the hostages would be left to a parliament named in elections this month and next — have cast doubts on that approach. The Carter administration is in poor position to dig in its heels at this juncture. It has staked everything on release of the hostages, and can do nothing that would shatter that hope. The more so as an acknowledgment of failure would be an admission, in the midst of the primary campaign, that the president had been duped once again.

Unfortunately, the weakness of the administration is fully apparent to all parties. The Iranians are playing Washington — day after day and week after week — for a yo-yo. The UN commission is going along with the charade. So even if the hostages are eventually released, the United States will have shown itself in the process to be a total patsy, ready to put up with any indignity.

It is in these circumstances, as a minimal barrier against public abuse of the United States, that the White Paper suggests itself. The document would not show that the United States acted in a perfect way. It would indicate that the regime of the shah was highly corrupt. It would show that the shah's regime was brutal — though far less than

generally imagined, and soon in retaliation for the murder-citizens by terrorist groups. would also show, that in severe for matters, the United States of Iran in ways wholly consistent with its constructive record.

First, there was the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan and the lishment of a puppet govern the end of World War II. Truman took a strong stand that piece of Soviet aggression Working through the UN, he the Russians to stand down yield up the territory they had

Then there was the Point program for technical assistance ed by Truman in 1950 and tained by subsequent admissions with Iran as a principal ficiary. The United States poured in millions to support grams for literacy and rural opment, but it trained the cadre of Iranian civil servants

1953 Incident

Then there was the intervention in 1953, which restored the ater he had been forced to cuntry by the regime Mohammed Mossaddegh. It that U.S. and British intel worked hand-in-hand to cod Iranian resistance to Dr. legh. But other than the CIA has been notoriously strong The basic resistance to Moss came from Iranians and it was welcomed back to Tehan an outburst of spontaneous am.

The record, in short, is that justifies the wholesale of nation now being prepan Tehran and at the United N The president and the secret state — who are themselves harsh judgment by history matter — would strengthen hands if they at least would make public a full and fair of what actually happened of the United States and Iran whole postwar period.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Tax on Vegetable Oil

EEC Held Unlikely

BRUSSELS, March 4 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community today held off any chance of a decision on a proposed tax on vegetable oil.

The proposal for a 10 percent tax on vegetable oil, which would be levied on the oil at the time of importation, was introduced by the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The proposal is part of a series of measures aimed at reducing the Community's dependence on oil imports from the Middle East.

The proposal is expected to be discussed again at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels next week.

Dollar Gains

Rate Rise

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ) — The pound sterling rose sharply today after the U.S. Federal Reserve announced it would raise the discount rate by 1/4 percent to 10 percent.

The pound rose from 2.23 to 2.24 in the London market.

The rise in the discount rate was expected by many analysts.

The move was seen as a signal that the Fed was concerned about inflation.

The rise in the discount rate also helped the dollar, which rose against the pound.

Saudis, Mobil

To Construct

Major Refinery

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Mobil Corp. and the Saudi Arabian state-owned oil company, Aramco, have agreed to build a major refinery on the western coast of Saudi Arabia.

The refinery will be located in the Red Sea city of Yanbu and will have a capacity of 250,000 barrels of oil a day.

The refinery will produce gasoline, jet and diesel fuel, heating oil and other products for export.

Mobil and Aramco each will own a half interest in the refinery and will be entitled to half the profits.

The refinery will be supplied by a 750-mile pipeline from the Persian Gulf, which will link Yanbu with Saudi Arabia's oilfields.

Japanese Making Inroads

Among Swiss Car Buyers

GENEVA, March 4 (NYT) — Japanese automobile industry has increased its share of an expanding market to 16 percent at the end of 1979.

The Japanese share of the Swiss car market is expected to increase further in 1980.

The Japanese share of the Swiss car market was 15 percent in 1979.

The Japanese share of the Swiss car market is expected to reach 20 percent by 1985.

Company Reports

Swiss Bank Corp. 1979
Revenue 69,200 63,200
Profit 1,258 2,232
Share (1) 0.2312 0.1696
Share (2) 6.51 4.51
Dividend 10.249 9.842
Dividend Yield 13.4 12.8
Share (1) 0.8437 0.7344
Share (2) 23.74 19.53

Unilever Ltd. in Sterling 2) Unilever in guilders. All other figures in Swiss francs.

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Analysts Cite Oil, Chemical Industry Demand

Valve Firms Are Ready to Pump Profits

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP-DJ) — Wall Street analysts are counting on the shares of the usually humdrum valve companies to turn for the better.

The idea is to increase consumption of the more expensive oil produced in Spain and Greece, countries which will be joining the EEC in the next few years.

Another result would be to raise the price of margarine and thus boost sales of surplus butter.

EEC sources said the decision in the Commission could go either way. "But I think it's almost inconceivable that the [ministerial] council would ever adopt such a tax," one highly placed source said.

He said the Netherlands and Britain would stubbornly resist the measure and West Germany would probably side with them against Italy and France, the two countries that would gain most from it.

Government Programs

Walter Schenker, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., says that apart from the modification of oil refineries to produce more unleaded gasoline, the valve companies also will benefit from any synthetic fuel program that may be approved by the government.

Mitchell Quain, analyst at Wertheim and Co., also is optimistic about the industry, asserting that further growth is foreseeable as sales of actuators increase to replace manpower in efforts to raise overall productivity in the process industries. Actuators perform on-off functions that permit operation by remote control of valves that make quarter turns. Growth of demand for actuators has been enormous, says Mr. Quain. One-third of all valves in the process industries, which include food and pulp, are actuated.

Mr. Quain's favored stocks in the industry are

Carter Bars Certain Credit Curbs

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP-DJ) — President Carter's economic advisers have ruled out the more conventional forms of credit controls in their battle against inflation.

It is understood that senior administration officials are not planning to ask the Federal Reserve System to impose controls on home mortgages or auto loans. And, the president's top economic aides insist that there is not any likelihood that there will be fixed limits on credit.

These officials believe they would not be workable and would only set off a mad scramble for credit in private markets. There is also little enthusiasm in administration circles for requiring banks to maintain specific ratios of capital to loans.

FAO Sees Slight Recovery

For Wheat, Coarse Grains

ROME, March 4 (AP-DJ) — The world harvest of wheat and coarse grains will recover slightly in 1980 after a decline last year but still will not be as large as the record crop of 1978, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization predicted yesterday.

In its monthly food outlook report, FAO also said:

- World import demand for rice is expected to decline modestly to 10.5 million tons in 1980 from the record 11.2 million tons last year.
- Paddy output dropped 6 percent during 1979 in rice-importing countries, particularly India, South Korea and Sri Lanka.
- Sugar output in the 1979-1980 crop year is forecast to drop by three million tons to between 87 million and 87.5 million tons while consumption will continue to rise. That could exacerbate the shortage that has forced up sugar prices sharply since mid-1979.
- World production of oilseeds and oilmeals will post an exceptional increase in 1980 and tend to depress prices further.

Japanese Banks

Bar Rescheduling

Of Chrysler Debt

TOKYO, March 4 — A group of seven Japanese banks has rejected a request from Chrysler Corp. to reschedule \$160 million worth of 60-day trade credits into an interest-free three-year loan, Mitsubishi Bank said today.

Mitsubishi Bank, leader of the group, said that negotiations were continuing on how Chrysler should settle the debt that it has been unable to meet since making the request in December.

Previously, the group had agreed to supply the trade credits for December and January within the framework of the then outstanding \$270 million to help Chrysler finance the import of vehicles made by Japan's Mitsubishi Motors Corp.

But Chrysler discontinued settlement of the credits late in December after the Congress approved a loan guarantee for Chrysler, Mitsubishi Bank said. The loan guarantee was conditional on Chrysler acquiring a loan from Japanese banks, the bank added.

After Chrysler stopped repaying the debts, the Japanese banking group refused to supply new trade credits, and Mitsubishi Motors financed its February exports of about 20,000 vehicles to the U.S. automaker.

It is understood that the two companies plan to announce within the next few weeks an open-ended agreement under which Mitsubishi Motors will ship more than 70 million of small cars and pickup trucks, or about 20,000 units, to the United States each month without receiving prior payment for them.

Settlement Reached

In Gypsum Price Case

PITTSBURGH, March 4 (AP-DJ) — A Federal District Judge yesterday approved the settlement of long-standing criminal price-fixing charges against four large gypsum makers.

Under the settlement, which was approved by Judge Hubert Teitelbaum, the Justice Department dismissed its misdemeanor charges against U.S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, Georgia-Pacific and the Colco unit of Jim Walter Corp. In return, the companies essentially agreed to an increase of \$12.3 million in taxable income. This repaid about 35 percent of the potential additional tax liabilities they would have incurred had they lost the case.

Global Grain Stocks

Global grain stocks for the end of the 1979-1980 crop year are currently estimated to be 260 million tons, down eight million tons from the start of the year. The FAO said that is adequate for minimum world food security but again expressed concern about the concentration of food inventories in a handful of developed countries, particularly the United States and Canada.

The FAO said the most recent figures indicate rice paddy output in Indonesia, the world's largest rice exporter, increased during 1979. The decline in other importing countries, however, forced down world paddy output by nine million tons to 374 million.

As a result, the FAO said world rice stocks are expected to decline

MEXICO AND SPAIN

Our company established in the most prestigious areas of Mexico and Spain, D.F. with a solid foundation, good knowledge of the market and excellent contacts, offers collaboration in the representation, establishment and management to firms interested in developing their activities in Mexico and Spain.

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U.S. Bank Prime at 17 1/4%

NEW YORK, March 4 — Major U.S. banks today raised their prime lending rates by 1/4 percentage point to a record 17 1/4 percent following a sharp increase in U.S. short-term interest rates.

Although the key interest rate charged on loans to a bank's most creditworthy customers has been expected to increase shortly above the record 16 1/4 percent reached Friday, today's move, led by Chase Manhattan, move was an immediate reaction to reported credit tightening yesterday by the Federal Reserve.

After the Chase announcement, most major banks followed suit, including Citicorp, Bank of America, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chemical Bank, Continental Illinois, Bankers Trust, Security Pacific and First National Bank of Chicago.

Chase said it increased the rate because demand for loans remains strong and because of the general increase in market interest rates.

Bonds Slump

Bond prices were marked down today after the prime rate announcement. Dealers also cited disappointment over reports that President Carter's economic advisers ruled out the more common forms of credit controls in their battle against inflation. "The plan seems to be more one of areas that won't be addressed instead of those it will attack," said one trader.

In yesterday's bill rate surge, 13-week Treasury securities due May 29 closed at 15.02 percent bid in resale trading, compared with 13.90 percent Friday. The companion 26-week issue, due Aug. 28, rose to a bid of 14.60 percent from 13.90 percent.

Rates continued to rise today although they eased in later trading. Dealers quoted 13-week Treasury bills at 15.20 percent bid in late afternoon dealings against 15.40 percent earlier in the day. The 26-week bills were quoted at 14.65 percent against 15.80 percent.

Also moving up yesterday were the rates on bank certificates of deposit. The bid on six-month CDs jumped from 16.40 percent to 16.75 percent, where they traded today in the late afternoon.

Wall St. Prices Are Mixed

After Late Rebound in Oils

NEW YORK, March 4 (Reuters) — A late rebound by oil stocks lifted popular averages into the red column and New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today in heavy trading, moderating a broad early setback.

Analysts said bargain hunting and short covering contributed to the late gain. Prices fell sharply early in the day after major banks raised the prime rate to 17 1/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.13 to 856.48 but declined late advances by about nearly three to one as turnover quickened to 44 million shares.

Analysts said investors were also discouraged by signs there would be no early moves to combat inflation.

Factory orders rose 3.6 percent in January but the Commerce Department said much of the gain came from metal-price hikes. New orders rose \$5.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$155.13 billion in January following a revised December hike of 2.2 percent. Shipments rose \$5 billion, or 3.4 percent, to \$151.33 billion after a revised 1.6-percent increase. Manufacturers' backlogs rose \$3.8 billion, or 1.4 percent, to \$282.64 billion after December's 1.2-percent rise.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Bangor Punta to 25 cents a share, Beatrice Foods to 32¢, Denver Real Estate to 35¢, Inexco Oil (semiannual) to 10 and Data Card to 6¢.

From among the late gainers were stocks connected with the Heberland discovery off Newfoundland. Mobil jumped 6 1/4 to 8 1/4, California Standard 2 1/4 to 3 1/4, Gulf Oil 2 1/4 to 3 1/4, Columbia Gas 1/4 to 3/4 and Gulf Canada five to 15 1/4 on the American Exchange.

Active Revisions lost 1/4 to 3/8.

Steep Jump

Citicorp also said it deferred its proposed \$250-million floating-rate note issue because of unprecedented swings in interest rates.

Yesterday, U.S. short-term interest rates experienced the steepest one-day rise on record, sending the nation's money market into a tail spin.

"It was the most incredible market I've seen in all my years," commented one government-securities trader who said the upward rate move was swifter than had occurred last October, when the Fed unveiled new anti-inflation tactics.

Helping to spark the upward rate spiral were indications the Federal Reserve had adopted a tougher monetary policy. Adding to the fuel was a massive \$1 billion sale of U.S. Treasury bills by a foreign central bank, presumably the Bank of Japan. Analysts figured there could be more such sales to raise cash for Tokyo's support of the yen.

Some specialists said the rise was sparked when the Fed allowed the rate on federal funds to hit 17 1/4 percent before injecting reserves into the banking network. Federal funds are uncommitted reserves banks lend each other. The rate serves as a

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- Commercial contracts with U.S. Firms - some problem areas
- Multiparty international business disputes - minimising the risks of conflicting decisions by F. Eisemann, Honorary Secretary General of the IIC Arbitration Court.
- Contract claims - a need for improved practices by J.V. Pampinella, Arthur Andersen & Co.
- Mergers and the need for notification by D. Raybould, legal adviser to United Biscuits (U.K.) Ltd.

There will also appear in the first issue - and regularly thereafter, reports of developments in the commercial law around the world. The first issue covers developments in Germany, Japan and the U.K.

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12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100%										High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100%										High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100%										High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100%									
15th	10th	Mirco	3.6	7.2	7	2	13%	13%	13%	25	14th	Oil	5.0	7	356	204	1994	1978	94																				
23rd	26	Alinta	3.0	6	24	26	26%	26%	26%	49th	27th	Omni	1.4	3.9	5	16	37%	37																					
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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 4, 1980

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We will employ cash management practices making sure all balances are retained at required levels and investing excess cash in short-term investments.


Further, we will provide a complete business summary at year-end. This will contain detailed inventories, a comparison of budget to actual expenses, and a review of gross and net income.

If your U.S. holding is 300 acres or more and you would like to learn more about the resources of The Northern Trust and how they can be of significant help to you, please contact: James M. Conner, Vice President, The Northern Trust Company, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60675. (312) 630-6000.

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This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus

We are pleased to announce that
David B. Ziff

DAVID B. ZILL
has been appointed a Vice-President of
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co Ltd

Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd.
Portland House, 72/73 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5AJ
Telephone: 01 606 3371

Telephone: 01-606 3271

Chicago Futures

March 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
May	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Jul	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Soybeans	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
May	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
Jul	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
Corn	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02
May	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02
Jul	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
May	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Jul	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Soybeans	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
May	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
Jul	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
Corn	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02
May	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02
Jul	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.02

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close
22 1/2	16 1/2	Smith 1.40	7.9	3	15	17 1/2	77 1/2	34	34	34
85	47 1/2	Smith 1.12	1.415	225	77 1/2	77 1/2	34	34	34	34
65 1/2	34 1/2	Smith 1.12	3.214	820	54 1/2	54 1/2	34	34	34	34
10 1/2	10 1/2	Smith 1.12	5.4	108	10 1/2	10 1/2	34	34	34	34
20 1/2	20 1/2	Smith 1.12	2.70	267	20 1/2	20 1/2	34	34	34	34

SOYBEAN MEAL

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 tons	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50
May	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50
Jul	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50
Soybean oil	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.50	+0.10
May	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.50	+0.10
Jul	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.50	+0.10

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
May	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Jul	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Soybeans	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
May	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02
Jul	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47	+0.02

PARIS COMMODITIES

(Floures in sterling per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	26.00	26.00	26.00
COFFEE	1.20	1.20	1.20
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20
COCOA	1.20	1.20	1.20

FEEDER CATTLE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
400 lbs.	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	+0.10
May	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	+0.10
Jul	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	+0.10
Soybean meal	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50
May	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50
Jul	172.50	173.00	172.50	172.50	+0.50

DEUTSCHEN MARK

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 DM	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

NEW YORK STOCKS

March 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
May	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Jul	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02

WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
May	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02
Jul	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.02

COFFEE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

COFFEE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

COFFEE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

COFFEE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

TEA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TEA	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
May	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
Jul	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

Prices include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

**PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD
QUICKLY AND EASILY**

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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M	A	S	S		S	A	G	E	S		C	O	E	D

	C	F		C	F		
ALGABZE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast	MIAMI	15	59	Cloudy
ANTWERP	5	40	Overcast	MILAN	10	38	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Overcast	MONTREAL	15	55	Fair
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-2	28	Snow
BERGLORE	2	36	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	32	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Overcast	NEW YORK	3	37	Fair
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast	NICE	12	56	Overcast
BUCHAREST	3	32	Snow	OSLO	0	32	Fair
BUDAPEST	2	36	Fair	PARIS	4	43	Fair
BURBANK	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	8	32	Fair
COPENHAGEN	1	31	Fair	ROME	14	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Overcast	SOFIA	-1	30	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-5	23	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	40	Overcast	TORONTO	1	34	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Foggy	TELEAVI	9	41	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Overcast	TOKYO	16	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Foggy	TUNIS	29	48	Fair
Helsinki	-5	23	F. or S.	VILNIA	2	34	Fair
HOUSTON	15	59	C. and	WARSAW	-2	28	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	hovers	WASHINGTON	2	36	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39	Fair
LISBON	1	34	Overcast				
LONDON	8	42	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yashar's readings U.S. and Canada at 170 GMT; Houston and Las Angeles at 200 GMT; other cities at 190 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 170 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 3000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Thunderstorm		Warm Front	
Rain		Cold Front	
Snow		Occluded Front	
Front Movement		Quasi-Stationary Front	

The students were later rounded up and taken to the sheriff's office. They have since rescheduled the shooting of that piece of homework.

HEY LUCILLE, YOU WANNA HEAR THE CUTE THING THAT PIG-PEN SAID TO ME YESTERDAY?

THIS WAS CUTE... THIS WAS REALLY CUTE...

HE.....

RATS!

© Steve Meyers. Printed by Andrews McMeel.

WHEN I DIE, JOHN, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO COME BACK AS?

A THREE-FOOT THICK QUILT!

ISN'T THAT OUR BOOKKEEPER, AXEL ASHBURN?

HOW CAN HE AFFORD TO EAT HERE ON THE MISERABLE SALARY I PAY HIM?

HE DOESN'T PAY FOR HIS MEALS

THEY FEED HIM OUT OF PITY

SAM RAIMI

ONE MORE WORD FROM YOU ABOUT MY BROTHER AN' I'LL BE OUT OF THAT DOOR.

THE DOOR LAD'S ONLY BEEN AN' I'VE BEEN AT 'M LIKE A DOG WITH A BONE.

I KNOW, PET. I KNOW. VERY NICE BLOKE REALLY.

—IT'S A GENTLEMAN DOWN TO HIS FINGER PRINTS.

THAT'S IT—!!

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I WANT A VOLUNTEER TO TAKE A MESSAGE BEHIND ENEMY LINES!

I'LL DO IT, SIR

DO YOU THINK HE MADE IT?

THE KING IS A **FINK!**

I'M AFRAID SO

Tom Swick © 1994 by Tom Swick

I THOUGHT YOU WERE SUCH A KIND, CONSIDERATE PERSON, VICTOR— AND YOU CAME INTO MY LIFE RIGHT AFTER MY HUSBAND'S DEATH! I WAS VERY VULNERABLE AT THE TIME!

AND YOU SEEMED SO GENUINELY INTERESTED IN SARA,

BUT WHAT I DON'T UNDERSTAND IS WHY YOU WERE TRYING TO DESTROY HER!

YOU— YOU'RE TALKING CRAZY—

BRADWAY
SARA
THE UNTOUCHABLES
© 1989

SO YOU'VE BEEN WRITING FOR PAPERS AND JOURNALS, IS THAT RIGHT?

A ROOM HAS BEEN IN THIS RACKET LONG!

LONG ENOUGH TO GHOST SEVEN AUTHORIZED MEMBERS AND OTHER TREASON UNAUTHORIZED INCLUDING THREE ON ELVIS. ALSO, I'M THE BACK-UP GHOST ON BOTH OF DAN RATHER'S BOOKS.

BY THE WAY, WHO'S THE ALL-STAR WRITER OF THIS MASTERPIECE?

ME.

WHICH PERSON YOU WANT TO USE, THIRD BARBARA SINGULAR?

NO, FIRST YOU'LL LIKE BARBARA SINGULAR.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

At last the eye seems to zero in on the Baltic coast of East Germany northeast of Rostock, where, walking across the sand dunes, a KGB agent named Strekov is interrogating an operative who has mysteriously panicked and flown from his base in London. In the middle of this scene, Strekov "looked out to sea where the lifting fog had reduced the gray ships to round dots. Rostock. The tide high in the swell before they were blasted down again by the hammer of the sea, foam breaking over their bows, blue water disgorging from the icy fathoms below."

British Foreign Office appears under his code name, Solo, and the name of the book is his code name; yet we aren't permitted to put the two identities together at the very end.

This is mystery arising from something more than the author's desire to mystify, nor mystery developed out of artful plotting, and here we're heads to such confusion and muddle that we're not even sure of what the mystery is, let alone its solution. The confused point of view also explains, I think, why Tyler has such problems with the pace of his narrative, why he seems to lack the basic knack of slowing up the action when something important is about to happen, and why he can't seem to distinguish between suspense and important developments.

If he had kept the focus on one of the two characters, a sense of perspective would have come naturally.

As it is, the novel ends up as a contest between Tyler's talent as a writer and his important development as a narrative confuser, with the latter photo finish: nosing out the talent in a close, close finish. Happily, this book is only a start for W.T. Tyler, who writes under a pseudonym because of his work as a diplomat abroad. According to his own Tyler has learned more novels on the way. If he has learned the right lessons from writing "The Man Who Lost War," their publication will be something to look forward to.

the staff of The New York Times.

The New York Times
This list is based on minutes from a meeting

Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith

9	KRANTZ	1	
10	THE FRENCH ALPHABET	2	
11	TIME by Frederick Forsyth	3	
12	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John	4	
13	POETRY by Czeslaw	5	
14	TRIPPLE, by Ken Follet	6	
15	CONFESSION CHOICE, by Wil-	7	
16	liam Styron	8	
17	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by	9	
18	Irvin Duvall	10	
19	JAILBRED, by Kurt Vonnegut	11	
20	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER	12	
21	Day, by Maxine Tigner	13	
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28	THE NEW WORLD WAR, 1945-	20	
29	1965, by Gen. John	21	
30	Hackett and Other Top-Rank-	22	
31	ing NATO Generals and Admi-	23	
32	33	34	35
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Woodward and Scott Armstrong
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son and Rose Friedman.	3
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NESS, BY James Connors.	3
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BOOK, by Erik Rembeck.	2
THE PLITIKIN PROGRAM,	
by Thomas Plitkin, with Pat-	
rick McCarty.	4
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hue. THE RIGHT SUFFR,	
by Tom Wolfe.	7
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ENDENT, BY ROBERT	
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not.	6
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CAN SEE GENERAL MO-	
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ING TO COURT, by Fi-	
orence Francis.	1
SERPENTINE, by Thomas	
Thompson.	1

By Alan Truscott

In some situations the player who has studied the theory of card combinations has a big advantage over less well-informed rivals. A case in point is the diamond deal. North-South climbed to six ago; a contract in which the opening lead is crucial. In the auction shown, North's three no-trump response was artificial, showing a balanced forcing raise — that is, a raise with at least four hearts and no singleton or void, and the value of an opening bid.

control in the side, and North wound overoptimistically to six hearts. He had no extra values at this point, and he might have considered that his partner's club bid was likely to be a singleton, since he had not bid more than the eight over-previous round. In that case, North's club strength was liable to be wasted. But South might have chosen to deal the slam in any event.

On the West on a diamond lead, the only one to give the declarer any trouble. South won with the ace, drew trumps and was in a position to make the slam if he could score two spade tricks, discarding his fourth loser on the fourth round.

He took the ace and queen and then his last spade toward dummy's K-8. When West followed with the seven, it seemed to South that the only way to make the slam was to ruff the seven with the king.

Not wishing to risk a two-trick defeat, he put up the king in dummy and was down one.

1952, the books are mine 3 to 1 in favor of fluctuating at this point:

NORTH
♠AK54
♥10875
♦83
♣KJ

WEST EAST
♠7562 ♠KQ9
♥5 ♠108
♦AK ♠AK1093
♣AK52 ♣K762

SOUTH (D)
♠Q52
♥AK1093
♦AK75
♣4

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1.0 Pass 1NT Pass
2.0 Pass 4.0 Pass
3.0 Pass 5.0 Pass
Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

North	West	North	East
♥	Pass	3NT	Pass
♦	Pass	4♦	Pass
♣	Pass	5♥	Pass
♠	Pass		

West led the diamond nine.

Teams in NBA Battling to Gain Playoff Berths

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT) — The local team make the playoffs? The same question is pondered by fans of the National Basketball Association teams in New York, San Antonio, Houston, Washington, Portland, and Los Angeles.

With four weeks remaining in the season, five teams are battling for three remaining Eastern Conference playoff berths. In the West, the No. 6 spot remains open, the race is between Portland and San Diego.

The playoffs, which begin next month, are the most important event in the season. The teams that make the playoffs will play a first-round series, while the eight others meet in first-round two-of-three-game series. The first round is something the coaches of favored teams did rather avoid, for fear of an early team getting hot in the first round.

Which teams make the playoffs will be determined until the final day of the season. One of the reasons for the suspense was the switch from the balanced to an unbalanced schedule. The schedule has been constructed so that all teams play their remaining games within their conference.

We're going to have to beat the 'S' we're in competition with."

NBA Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct	Points	Rebounds	Assists
LA Lakers	43	25	.625	111.1	32.5	22.5
San Antonio	39	29	.571	109.8	31.5	21.5
Portland Trail Blazers	37	31	.543	107.5	30.5	20.5
San Diego	36	32	.529	106.5	30.5	20.5
Phoenix Suns	35	33	.515	105.5	30.5	20.5
Golden State Warriors	34	34	.500	104.5	30.5	20.5
Los Angeles Clippers	33	35	.485	103.5	30.5	20.5
San Jose Warriors	32	36	.471	102.5	30.5	20.5
Seattle SuperSonics	31	37	.457	101.5	30.5	20.5
Utah Jazz	30	38	.443	100.5	30.5	20.5
Denver Nuggets	29	39	.429	99.5	30.5	20.5
Minnesota Timberwolves	28	40	.414	98.5	30.5	20.5
San Francisco Warriors	27	41	.400	97.5	30.5	20.5
Phoenix Suns	26	42	.386	96.5	30.5	20.5
Los Angeles Clippers	25	43	.371	95.5	30.5	20.5
San Jose Warriors	24	44	.357	94.5	30.5	20.5
Seattle SuperSonics	23	45	.343	93.5	30.5	20.5
Utah Jazz	22	46	.329	92.5	30.5	20.5
Denver Nuggets	21	47	.314	91.5	30.5	20.5
Minnesota Timberwolves	20	48	.300	90.5	30.5	20.5
San Francisco Warriors	19	49	.286	89.5	30.5	20.5
Phoenix Suns	18	50	.271	88.5	30.5	20.5
Los Angeles Clippers	17	51	.257	87.5	30.5	20.5
San Jose Warriors	16	52	.243	86.5	30.5	20.5
Seattle SuperSonics	15	53	.229	85.5	30.5	20.5
Utah Jazz	14	54	.214	84.5	30.5	20.5
Denver Nuggets	13	55	.200	83.5	30.5	20.5
Minnesota Timberwolves	12	56	.186	82.5	30.5	20.5
San Francisco Warriors	11	57	.171	81.5	30.5	20.5
Phoenix Suns	10	58	.157	80.5	30.5	20.5
Los Angeles Clippers	9	59	.143	79.5	30.5	20.5
San Jose Warriors	8	60	.129	78.5	30.5	20.5
Seattle SuperSonics	7	61	.114	77.5	30.5	20.5
Utah Jazz	6	62	.100	76.5	30.5	20.5
Denver Nuggets	5	63	.086	75.5	30.5	20.5
Minnesota Timberwolves	4	64	.071	74.5	30.5	20.5
San Francisco Warriors	3	65	.057	73.5	30.5	20.5
Phoenix Suns	2	66	.043	72.5	30.5	20.5
Los Angeles Clippers	1	67	.029	71.5	30.5	20.5
San Jose Warriors	0	68	.000	70.5	30.5	20.5

said Eddie Donovan, the Knicks' general manager, who was a major backer of the return to the unbalanced schedule. "And that's the way it should be. The unbalanced schedule creates rivalries and makes each game important at the end, especially when they are against teams you have to beat out for a playoff spot. When you play against those teams you can pick up or lose a full game. Nobody will back into a playoff berth, they are going to have to win it."

The NBA switched to the unbalanced schedule this season after having played a balanced schedule for three seasons following the merger with American Basketball Association.

For much of the time Donovan and Red Auerbach, the Celtics' president and general manager, urged the return to an unbalanced schedule. But it took a drop in attendance, television ratings and overall interest for the owners to finally implement the change.

For the last several weeks the Bulls have been playing some of their best basketball of the season, and they appear to have the momentum to make the playoffs for the 12th straight season. Washington, with 17 games remaining, more than each of its chief opponents for a playoff berth, has won five of its last six games.

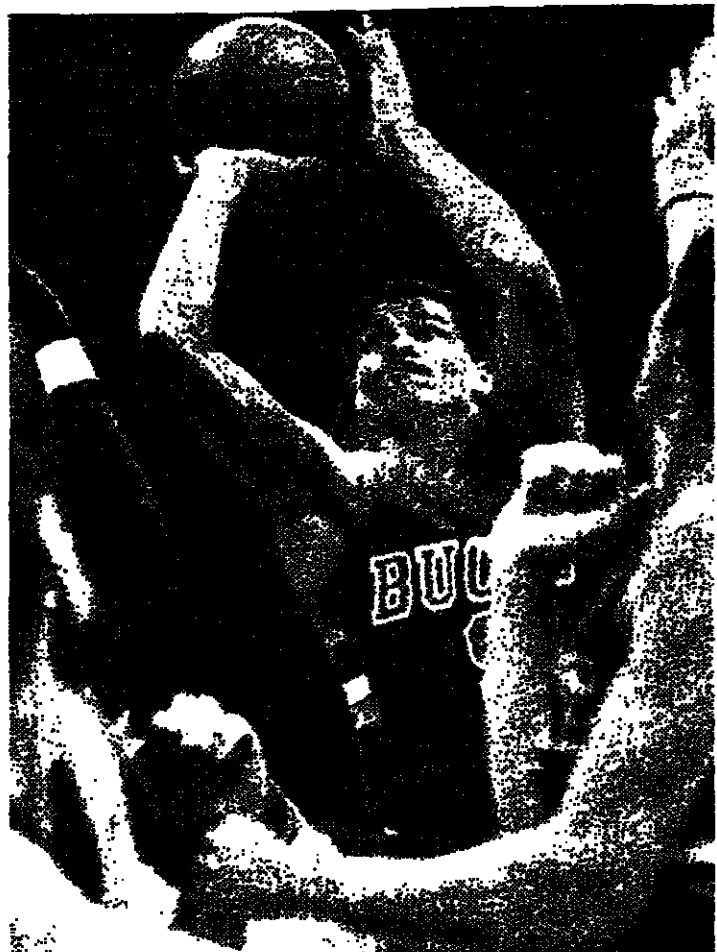
The Spurs and the Pacers seem to be in the most trouble. San Antonio has lost its last five games and Indiana its last four. The Spurs dismissed Doug Moe, their coach, last Saturday. But Bob Bass, the interim coach, found the same problems remained in the 123-119 loss to the Cleveland Cavaliers on Sunday. The Spurs have apparently forgotten about playing defense.

The Pacers, with a 26-28 record, required George McGinnis to help in the stretch run, but the move has not helped so far. The Pacers have won five games and lost eight with McGinnis back in the lineup.

The Knicks continue to play erratic ball, winning when they figure to lose and losing the games their management has already chalked up in the victory column.

After the Knicks beat the Nets Saturday night, coach Red Holzman said, "We're getting better, but it's going to take a long time to be a good team." The Knicks proved it the next afternoon, losing to the Nets.

San Diego's chances of beating Portland for the last playoff spot may hinge on how soon the Clippers adjust to the return of Bill Walton. "Bill has to have the ball, and everything cuts off him," said Gene Shue, the Clipper coach.



Marques Johnson of the Milwaukee Bucks shoots in a crowd of San Diego Clippers during an NBA game.

NFL Delays on Raiders

DALLAS, March 4 (LAT) —

Al Davis, the maverick managing partner of the Oakland Raiders, told National Football League club owners yesterday that he was determined to carry out an agreement to move his team to Los Angeles.

The owners, summoned here for an emergency meeting that was de-

NHL Standings

Philadelphia	41	15	8	90	262	186
NY Rangers	38	20	6	82	246	209
NY Islanders	30	31	13	73	231	223
Atlanta	27	34	15	69	211	203
Washington	19	35	16	54	199	237
Smythe Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	29	24	7	65	183	188
St. Louis	28	26	8	64	206	209
Pittsburgh	21	31	12	54	201	223
Vancouver	20	37	11	51	201	225
Colorado	17	36	14	48	196	240
Winnipeg	13	41	16	42	175	248
Wales Conference						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	37	20	8	82	251	177
Los Angeles	36	21	9	81	251	191
Hartford	21	32	17	59	224	225
Pittsburgh	21	31	12	54	201	223
Detroit	21	31	9	51	215	223
Adams Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	39	16	8	86	244	164
Boston	37	18	9	83	247	188
Minnesota	29	21	13	71	254	203
Toronto	28	31	11	67	247	242
Quebec	23	38	5	51	189	227
Manitoba						
St. Louis						
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NHL Leaders

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Dionne, LA	Los Angeles Kings	46	24	70
Lefley, LA	Los Angeles Kings	46	24	70
Grechuk, Edm	Edmonton Oilers	35	25	60
Trotter, NYI	New York Islanders	34	31	65
Slater, LA	Los Angeles Kings	34	31	65
Taylor, LA	Los Angeles Kings	34	31	65
Perrault, Edm	Edmonton Oilers	32	49	81
MacDonald, Min	Minnesota North Stars	32	49	81
Federbo, StL	St. Louis Blues	32	49	81
Larocque, Min	Minnesota North Stars	32	49	81
Stevenson, Min	Minnesota North Stars	32	49	81
MacDonald, Edm	Edmonton Oilers	32	49	81
Sittler, Tor	Toronto Maple Leafs	32	49	81

The Soccer Scene

And Now, Back to Live Action

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, March 4 (HT) — The European club trophies emerge from deep winter hibernation tomorrow, and the champion, Nottingham Forest, has, as usual, begun unconventionally. Its manager, Brian Clough, on Sunday conducted a pre-match inquest into Forest's form.

Thinking you are better than you are? Clough asked his champions, after demanding they report on extra training on the Sabbath following an untimely and unexpected 1-0 defeat on Saturday against the wooden spoonists of the English first division, Bolton Wanderers. "Are you as talented as we think you are?"

Silence. There came only the sound of players working off their recent lethargy.

Clough, as is his nature, turned to address the media: "I know their approach to picking up wages, and to cars, houses, agents and newspaper columns," he said. "But all those things stem from football, and I needed to know the players' approach to that. Our recent displays and our position in the league — seventh — are not acceptable to the manager of this club."

A Familiar Drummer

Americans would of course recognize this approach as beating the drum to ensure a full house at tomorrow's not exactly compelling

home match against Dynamo Berlin. The East Germans have already done their bit with a 9-1 league victory last Saturday, but it remains a fact that Nottingham is a city without authentic soccer traditions.

It struggles to provide gates of 28,000, even for a club that is European champion, European Super Cup winners, recent English champion, and 10 days from now, contests its third successive English League Cup final at Wembley.

There has, it is true, been a lack of conviction about Forest in a head-on battle with the Nottingham-Berlin match — a highly rated home side expected to overcome a dependable and organized foe.

Hajduk Split has all the hallmarks of the Yugoslavs, who send their best coaches out in a pair with the Nottingham-Berlin match — a highly rated home side expected to overcome a dependable and organized foe.

The final European Cup match, and possibly the least predictable, is between Racing Strasbourg, the French champions, and Ajax of Amsterdam. History supports the Dutch, but falling gates have cut Ajax down to the bones of only 19 professionals, including inexperienced imports such as Frank Arnesen, Soren Lerby and Henning Jensen, and Dinesen and Tschu La Ling and Simon Tabataba. Could this be the always promising French international forward to emerge out of the shadows?

In the Cup Winners' Cup there is a match to interest all those new political friends recently converted to watching sports: Moscow Dynamo against Nantes of France. Providence, perhaps, paired the Russians with the French, for Arsenal, at least, had indicated it would have been willing to travel to Russia. Soccer now expects and hopes

Yesteryear's Champions

Championville, in Glasgow, of East European humor when he said he hoped Han Jürgen Riediger, the club's leading goalscorer, will have recovered from his broken leg in time for the semifinals. Solid in defense, young except for the former international midfielder experience of Frank Terletzki and Reinhard Lauck, both 33, Dynamo will seek principally to keep down the score at Nottingham.

Bogs displayed a rare glimpse of East European humor when he said he hoped Han Jürgen Riediger, the club's leading goalscorer, will have recovered from his broken leg in time for the semifinals. Solid in defense, young except for the former international midfielder experience of Frank Terletzki and Reinhard Lauck, both 33, Dynamo will seek principally to keep down the score at Nottingham.

Basketball Polls

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Against
1. Detroit (34)	29	12	3	61	173	120
2. Philadelphia (31)	26	15	3	55	168	121
3. Louisville (28)	23	18	3	49	154	124
4. Denver (26)	21	20	3	45	154	124
5. Syracuse (25)	20	21	3	43	154	124
6. Indiana (24)	19	22	3	41	154	124
7. Milwaukee (23)	18	23	3	39	154	124
8. Chicago (22)	17	24	3	37	154	124
9. Georgetown (21)	16	25	3	35	154	124
10. North Carolina (20)	15	26	3	33	154	124
11. Duke (19)	14	27	3	31	154	124
12. Weber St. (18)	13	28	3	29	154	124
13. Texas A&M (17)	12	29	3	27	154	124
14. North Carolina (16)	11	30	3	25	154	124
15. Kansas State (15)	10	31	3	23	154	124
16. Purdue (14)	9	32	3	21	154	124

and yet there are dark forebodings. They come from Malcolm Allison, whose Manchester City team encountered Real Madrid in a pre-Christmas "friendly" that turned into a disgraceful fight. "There will be at least two players sent off at Celtic," warns Allison. Thankfully, most of his other predictions this season have usually finished way off beam.

Over in West Germany, the encounter between Hamburg and Hajduk Split from Yugoslavia is on a par with the Nottingham-Berlin match — a highly rated home side expected to overcome a dependable and organized foe.

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Transactions

Team	Player	From	To
Atlanta Flames	Goalie Gord Wozniak	from the Birmingham Bulls of the Central Hockey League	
Colorado Rockies	Acquired Walt McEneaney, center, from the Toronto Maple Leafs for future considerations		
Edmonton Oilers	Acquired Carl Macdonald, left wing, and Gordon Gilmour, defenseman, from the Hamilton Canucks of the Central Hockey League		
Minnesota North Stars	Acquired Steve Johnson, center, from the Baltimore Clippers of the Eastern Hockey League		
New York Islanders	Called up Garth Macdonald, center, from the Baltimore Clippers of the Central Hockey League		
New York Rangers	Acquired Claude Larocque, left wing, and Jean Gauthier, defenseman, from the Hamilton Canucks of the Central Hockey League		
Philadelphia Flyers	Acquired Dave Gardner, center, and Gary Morrison, center, from the Maine Mariners of the Eastern Hockey League		

NIT Shifts Game

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — The National Invitation Tournament Committee has shifted the scheduled opening-round game between Bowling Green and Minnesota from Thursday night to tomorrow night. The game will be played at Minnesota.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX

When anyone talks about the Yankees and free agents, he thinks only of the expensive free agents the Yankees have signed. But how about the players who left them as free agents?

One of that group is Greg Pryor, an unheralded minor leaguer who moved to the White Sox following the 1977 season. Pryor, 31, is quickly becoming batted at left in the Chicago area. The 30-year-old batted .276 and became the team's regular shortstop last season.

Manager Tony LaRussa, beginning his first full season, would like to see a similar approach taken by Kevin Bell to the third base job. Jim Morrison is another hopeful.

Another spot to be settled in the next few weeks is catching, where the White Sox have added Bruce Kinn and Glenn Borgmann. The two catchers who did the bulk of the work last season are gone. Mike May voluntarily as a free agent and Bill Niekirk involuntarily in a trade.

TEXAS RANGERS

If Brad Corbett, who says he wants to sell his share of the Rangers, wonders what went wrong, he might consider the seemingly haphazard way he made trades.

For example, he traded for Sparky Lyle after the 1978 season without knowing that Lyle could veto the deal, then was stuck with giving the relief pitcher a most lucrative contract. A few months ago he traded Lyle to Philadelphia only to have the deal collapse over money he had agreed to pay the reliever after his career.

Corbett, who seems to make a habit out of trading players, then getting them back, did it a couple of weeks ago with Gaylord Perry, conceding he never should have traded the ageless pitcher in the first place. Perry moves into the starting rotation, which includes Jon Matlack, who is spending the spring returning from an elbow operation.

MINNESOTA TWINS

Calvin Griffith might be one of the most penniless owners in the game, but he has to get credit for developing or acquiring enough talent that Gene Mauch can use to keep the Twins in the division race. This season, however, could be the team's severest test in recent seasons.

As the Twins jump into spring training, there are no newcomers to infuse hits or pitching victories into the team the way Jerry Koosman did last year with his 20 victories. Worse, one of the established starters, Dave Goltz, has departed as a free agent.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS

The Royals didn't have the Yankees to kick them in the pennant playoff last season because neither team advanced that far. Neither team has its manager back either.

Baseball Is Back II: Spring Training Preview for the American League

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT) — The following profile of the American League baseball is the second and last of a series designed to celebrate the opening of spring training.

EASTERN DIVISION

BALTIMORE ORIOLES

They have recovered from the embarrassment of losing the World Series after standing only victory away from winning it, the Orioles go about trying to win the division title for seventh time in 12 years of division play. They will make the attempt in baseball's ghastly division.

Earl Weaver, considered by many to be baseball's best manager, has two primary goals in training: keep Jim Palmer healthy and make sure 6-foot-7-inch Tim Lincecum is ready to replace Don Stanhouse as his No. 1 relief pitcher.

Palmer, the 34-year-old right-hander who has a re-hat relationship with Weaver, suffered arm series much of last season and won only 10 me instead of his usual 20 or more. He is asking for a lot more money

